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MISSOURI ARCHITECT

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THE MISSOURI ARCHITECT

VOLUME 12

OCTOBER, 1965

NUMBER 4

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President's Letter

To all Missouri-registered architects:

October is dues billing month. Each of you have received within the past few days your 1966 combination statement-card. It is hoped that 1966 dues payments will be completed on or before January 1, 1966, in accordance with M.A.R.A.'s bylaws, to enable us to establish a realistic 1966 budget before the turn of the year.

Elsewhere in these pages you will note that our 1965 membership rose to a new all-time high. We now have 659 members. This is about 60 per cent of all architects registered by the State Registration Board. This is a fine membership record but it is not good enough.

What about the 40 per cent who are not members? We want you men with us. We sincerely believe that M.A.R.A.'s programs and activities are of great value to all registered architects in Missouri.

We cordially invite you to read all of this issue of the Missouri Architect. It tells part of the association's story. Space would not permit a report of all actions and activities. Future issues will bring more information to you.

We believe that one of the marks of a professional man is his support of his professional organization. Let's do everything we can to attain more members in 1966 than ever before and see M.A.R.A. move ahead further in the interest of the general public through the architectural profession in Missouri.

Sincerely,
Maxwell T. Sandford
President

The MISSOURI ARCHITECT is published quarterly at 210 Monroe Street, Jefferson City, Missouri, by the Missouri Association of Registered Architects. Second Class postage paid at Jefferson City, Missouri. Subscription rate is \$1.50 per year. Mailing address:

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MANY FIRMS IN STATE BUILDING PROGRAM

Stanley C. Diemler

The new statute governing Missouri's building program will become effective October 13, 1965. This law combines two organizations which currently have divided responsibilities for state construction.

The duties of the Division of Public Buildings and the Planning and Construction of the Division of Budget and Comptroller will be combined into a new organization which will be known as the Division of Planning and Construction. While the bill effecting this unification has several other provisions relating to the business of construction, this is the keynote change. The program of revising the procedure pertaining to construction responsibilities began in 1958 with the forming of the Planning and Construction Section. At that time, a division of responsibilities was made, placing all construction budgeting under this section. Actual construction supervision, including supervision of design, was also included except for the Universities and Colleges. This work at the permanent seat of government also remained under the Division of Public Buildings.

Since 1961, the Division of Public Buildings and the Planning and Construction Section have had the same director. All personnel of both agencies worked in a capacity which actually resulted in the groups functioning as one organization.

John D. Paulus, Jr., M.A.R.A., A.I.A., was appointed Chief of Planning and Construction in 1958, by Governor James T. Blair, Jr. and was reappointed to that position in 1961, and 1965 by Governors Dalton and Hearnes respectively. In addition, Mr. Paulus was appointed Acting Director of the Division of Public Buildings in 1961, by Governor Dalton and was reappointed to that position in 1965 by Governor Hearnes. Thus the recent legislation concerning the state building program is the culmination of an already tried executive move.

Prior to the time Mr. Paulus was appointed in 1958, it was customary to contract professional architectural



John D. Paulus, Jr.

and engineering services to an extremely limited number of firms. The bulk of this State design work was assigned to one company. Soon after the appointment of John Paulus, the procedure took on a reverse look. The following is a list of 102 architectural and engineering firms who are now or who have recently performed design work for the State through this Division:

Abt and Cleavinger, Moberly
Architects Inc., St. Louis
Harris Armstrong, St. Louis
Norman Atkins, Independence.
Bruce Barnes, Patterson
George E. Berg, Kirkwood
*Charles T. Berger, Webster Groves
Berger-Landrum-Field, St. Louis
Bloomgarten and Frohwerk, Kansas City
R. W. Booker, St. Louis
Marcel Boulicault, Inc., St. Louis
Breton-Carlson, Kansas City
Brunner-Brunner, St. Joseph
Buchmueller, Whitworth, Sikeston
Butler and Associates, Springfield
Burns and McDonnell, Kansas City
Burton-Wirth, St. Louis
Forrest O. Capps, Jefferson City
Kenneth Coombs, Kansas City
Cooper, Carlson, O'Brien and Robson, Kansas City
G. Carl Cooper, Richmond Heights
William J. Craigin Columbia
Sheldon, Delaney, Overland
J. R. DeRigne, Kansas City
Fred Dormeyer, Cape Girardeau
Irwin Dunbar, Kirksville
Eckel and Aldrich, St. Joseph

Robert Elgin, St. James
 *Everitt and Keleti, Kansas City
 Farrar and Majers, St. Louis
 Frankiser and Hutchens, Kansas City
 Geis-Hunter-Ramos, Kansas City
 Alonzo H. Gentry, Kansas City
 *Al Goldman, St. Louis
 Goldman and Eisenberg, St. Louis
 Gornet and Shearman, St. Louis
 T. W. Gregory, Louisiana
 Claude M. Gunn, Kansas City
 Hanlon and Associates, St. Louis
 Hare and Hare, Kansas City
 Haskins, Sharp, Ordelleide, Kansas City
 Hellmuth, Obata, Kassabaum, St. Louis
 Ira Hubbell, Columbia
 Hunter-Hunter-Associates, St. Louis
 William B. Ittner, St. Louis
 Everitt Johns, St. Joseph
 Eugene Johnson, Springfield
 Wayne D. Johnson, Springfield
 Johnston, Hanna, Becker, St. Louis
 J. Carl Jourdon, Kansas City
 *King and Murphy, Inc., St. Louis
 A. C. Kirkwood and Associates, Kansas City
 Kivett and Myers, Kansas City
 Kramer and Harms, St. Louis
 Kromm, Rikimaru, Johansen, St. Louis
 *Walter B. Kromm, St. Louis
 Larkin and Associates, Kansas City
 J. F. Lauck and Assoc., Kansas City
 Harry LePique, St. Louis
 Lutz, Daily, Brain, Kansas City
 Marshall and Waters, Springfield
 Massaglia, Neustrom, Middleton, Kansas City
 Angus McCallum, Kansas City
 Howard McCrabb, Jefferson City
 Bernard McMahon, St. Louis
 Murphy-Vogt and Assoc., Inc., St. Louis
 Robert C. Oswald, Creve Coeur
 Roy Pallardy, Jefferson City
 Pearce and Pearce, Inc., St. Louis
 Prichard Company, Kansas City
 Rathert and Roth, St. Louis
 Rathman, Koelle and Carroll, St. Louis
 Charles C. Redman, Kennett
 Paul F. Rich and Richard P. Stahl, Springfield
 William G. Riddle and Assoc., Kansas City

Elpidio Rocha, Kansas City
 Rogers-Schmidt, St. Louis
 Bill D. Rook, Springfield
 Russell and Axon, St. Louis
 Herman Scharhag, Kansas City
 Syl G. Schmidt, St. Louis
 Schwarz and VanHoefen, St. Louis
 Scott and Thompson, St. Louis
 *Smith, Hanlon and Zurheide, St. Louis
 Haywood Snipes, Poplar Bluff
 *Richard P. Stahl, Springfield
 Joseph D. Standish, St. Louis
 Swanson-Brey, Kansas City
 *Swanson-Terney-Brey, Kansas City
 Toensfeldt and Horsch, St. Louis
 Voskamp and Slezak, Kansas City
 *Waddington and Coombs, Kansas City
 Edward H. Waddington, Kansas City
 Warren and Goodin, Springfield
 Warren and VanPragg, St. Louis
 *Weatherford, Atkins, Bradford, Independence
 Wedemeyer, Cernik, Corrubia Inc., St. Louis
 *Wedemeyer and Hecker, St. Louis
 Welch and Pallardy, Jefferson City
 Woodman Engineering Co., Jefferson City
 Woodward, Clyde, Sherard, Kansas City

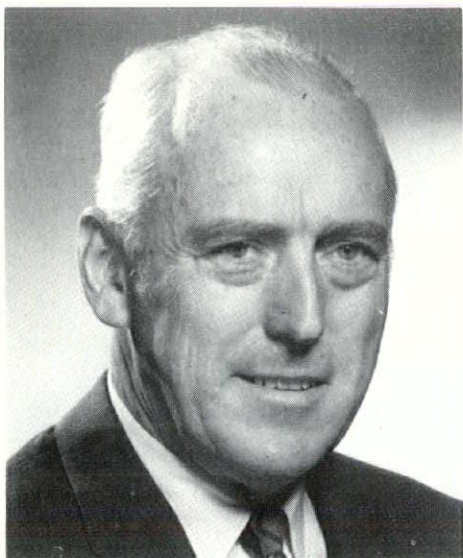
*Firms no longer operating under this name.

MOVIE ON SCHOOLS AVAILABLE

An unusually fine 25-minute color, sound movie entitled "To Build A Schoolhouse" is available in Missouri. Architects who have viewed it are enthusiastic about its effective portrayal of new ideas in school design.

This outstanding movie has been shown to several statewide and local groups of architects and school administrators, including the State Association of School Superintendents, M.A.R.A. Board of Directors, Springfield Chapter of A.I.A. and the Board of Education at Springfield.

The film is available, without cost except return postage, through: H. K. Kirchner, State Department of Education, Jefferson Building, Jefferson City, Missouri.



John D. Sweeney



William A. Cornwell

SWEENEY AND CORNWELL ARE NAMED TO STATE REGISTRATION BOARD

John D. Sweeney, St. Louis architect, has been named chairman of the State Board of Registration for Architects and Professional Engineers. He succeeds Bruce Williams, PE, Joplin, who resigned from this position after serving as registration board member 18 years and for 16 years as board chairman.

Mr. Sweeney is a founder member and past president of M.A.R.A. He is past president of AIA, St. Louis Chapter.

John D. Sweeney has served for five years as chairman of Missouri Interprofessional Council, composed of statewide groups of registered architects, land surveyors, and engineers.

William A. Cornwell is a principal of the firm, Cornwell and McKinney, architects, Joplin. He has practiced architecture in southwest Missouri several years.

Mr. Cornwell is a founder member of M.A.R.A. and has held continuous active membership in this statewide organization of registered architects.

Mr. Cornwell was named to fill the

vacancy of Hari Van Hoefen, St. Louis, who resigned from the Registration Board which he had served faithfully several years.

Mr. Sweeney and Mr. Cornwell were appointed to their positions by Governor Warren E. Hearnes. Their appointments were confirmed by the 1965 Missouri Senate.

These eminent Missouri architects participated in their first official meeting of the State Registration Board August 9-10, 1965 in Jefferson City,

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Partial contents of a Missouri Pacific mail car burned Monday, September 27, about 6 p.m., enroute to Jefferson City from St. Louis. Mail directed to M.A.R.A. including dues checks may have been destroyed. Members should be alert to this possibility.

MISSOURI ARCHITECT

ATTENTION TO PRACTICING ARCHITECTS

Attention is called to the following Board Regulation effective October 10, 1959, requiring a log of applicants for architectural registration. The Board would appreciate your cooperation in seeing that these required logs are maintained on any employee who may be considering registration.

Proof of experience of architectural graduates:

Every graduate from a fully accredited five-year course in architecture in a school or college of architecture approved by the Architectural Division as of satisfactory standing who shall apply for architectural registration ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1962, shall submit with and as a part of his application a weekly record or log of his architectural experience covering a period of not less than 156 weeks within a period of not more than five consecutive years next following date of his graduation. Every such record or log shall be witnessed by the signature of the applicant's employer or authorized representative, or by the signature of a registered architect having personal knowledge of such experience.

Proof of experience of nongraduates:

Every nongraduate applying for architectural registration ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1963 shall submit with and as a part of his application a weekly record or log of his architectural experience covering a period of not less than 208 weeks within a period of not more than eight years prior to date of filing of such application. Every such record or log shall be witnessed by the signature of the applicant's employer or authorized representative, or by the signature of a registered architect having personal knowledge of such experience.

EXPERIENCE RECORD:

The applicant's log shall be included in his application in lieu of "Architectural Experience," Part 3 of the document. To secure forms for submitting architect-in-training experience log and architect-in-training experience summary, price \$1.00 for four copies of each form, you should address your request to: Missouri Association of Registered Architects, 210 Monroe Street, Jefferson City, Missouri.

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

P. O. Box 184

Jefferson City, Missouri

312 East Capitol Avenue

Office hours — 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Monday through Friday

Area Code 314

Telephone 635-1932

Jefferson City, Mo.

EXCERPTS FROM MINUTES OF 1965 ANNUAL M.A.R.A. MEETING

ETHICS AND PRACTICE

The year 1964-65 has continued to present a number of problems on which the committee has been active. Some concrete results have been obtained. Much remains to be done. Many of the problems are the same ones discussed in previous reports of this committee.

One of the most frequent recurring problems has been that of the architects who serve package dealers and contractors in ways which are sometimes ethical, but many times merely help the entrepreneur skirt the registration law. Last year we reported a case of the Wichita architect who drew plans for buildings in Missouri for a contractor. The architect never entered Missouri or contacted the Owner, but his plans were used to seduce Missouri architects to sell their seals. By our work with the Kansas Chapter of the A.I.A. this man was contacted and agreed that he would take on no new projects for this contractor. This year another Wichita package dealer with a different Kansas registered architect contracted to build a Church in North Missouri. This architect had received a permit from our Missouri Board to do one job in Missouri (not this one). Also involved was a loan on the building from a national Church office. The Kansas Chapter A.I.A., the National Church office, and our Missouri Registration Board have all been advised of the situation. Last February shortly before completion, the building burnt down. It is very difficult to handle out of state operators in a community without a building code.

For this reason we encourage building commissioners to require architects seals on plans. Your committee drafted a letter to be mailed to officials of cities all over the state citing the example of the St. Louis County Building officials in this regard. They have recently decided to require seals on plans even of one family dwellings.

We receive numerous letters regarding engineers doing architects' work. On several occasions newspaper publicity refers to engineers as

architects. When called on it, the engineers disclaim responsibility. In at least one instance the newspaper published the correction, stating that the firm provided full design services for the building but were engineers not architects.

We are not interested in getting into the no-man's land of deciding what is architecture and what is engineering. (the Registration Board and the A.I.A. have been working on this for several years). Best results will be obtained by maintaining good relations with the professional engineering societies and working with the better ethical people in these groups.

At the request of some members we met with the Registration Board to discuss the experience record and qualifications of a recently registered individual. We expect further data on this matter soon.

Our attorneys have written to a non-registered man who represented himself as an architect and prepared plans for a Church in West Missouri, requesting him to explain himself or the matter will be referred to the Prosecuting Attorney. I understand some prominent officials in the town and church have become involved and are now aware of our Registration Law.

We are concerned about the misuse of the corporation provision of our Registration Law and the new corporations 'being formed with names such as "Ark-A-Tec" Co. and construction companies authorized to provide architecture or engineering services by their charter. We are in contact with the Secretary of State regarding our Registration Law and corporations. We should really study this and have some agreement among us before the next session of the legislature.

The Board of Directors met with a number of architects from the Springfield area who became involved in a competition among construction firms. We feel the discussion was enlightening to all concerned.

One of our members is greatly concerned about faculty of our State University doing work for which

they are not registered. Judicious efforts have been made to bring the matter to the attention of those who may be able to help in the matter.

It has been a privilege to serve on this committee. We urge the Association to continue to be vigilant.

Respectfully submitted:
**COMMITTEE ON ETHICS
AND PRACTICES**

Kenneth O. Brown

Louis H. Geis

Logan McKibben

David W. Pearle

Rex L. Becker, Chairman

COUNSEL'S REPORT

At the 1964 annual meeting a resolution was adopted whereby it was proposed to change the official name of the Association from "Missouri State Association of Registered Architects" to "Missouri Association of Registered Architects". The work to effect this change is under way, and I have prepared all of the necessary papers. As soon as these documents have been executed by the officers of M.A.R.A. and returned to me, I will be able to obtain an order from the Court, changing the name.

There have been a number of instances during the past year in which various municipalities have imposed, or endeavored to impose, a municipal license tax upon architects practicing in the particular city concerned. In some cases, such taxes are authorized by statute, and in other cases they are not. We have given you our opinion in each instance as to whether or not the license tax may legally be imposed.

It would be virtually impossible for me to go into all of the professional conduct problems which have arisen during the past year and which we have discussed with you and taken action on in one form or another. As you know, these are day-to-day problems, some of which can be handled simply by a letter or telephone call. Other professional conduct problems require more extensive corrective action. Without going into great detail, I might mention a few of the problems which seem to recur with some frequency. First, there is the problem of checking with architectural firms to ascertain the name or names of the architects in responsible charge of the architectural work performed by the firm. We have experienced fine co-

operation from the persons contacted in most instances and have usually found that a registered architect is in charge of the work. Second, we have had a few cases where the plans and specifications were prepared by a non-architect in Missouri and supposedly were submitted to an architect in another state for review and approval. This seems to happen most frequently in the case of church buildings. Third, we continue to have some problem with the situation in which a firm is practicing architecture, but has a member of the firm who is not a registered architect and who, nevertheless, enters into contracts and signs other such documents on behalf of the firm. Perhaps one of the most significant developments in the area of professional conduct this year was the adoption by M.A.R.A. of a procedure for handling cases of alleged professional misconduct.

The legislative program has not progressed as I had hoped that it would in this session of the General Assembly. I will try to summarize briefly the legislation which is of particular interest to M.A.R.A.

House Bill No. 479 is the bill establishing what is basically a four-year period of limitation on design liability. This bill is before the House Judiciary Committee, and was heard more than a month ago. We had an excellent hearing on this bill; however, we have not been able thus far to get the bill out of committee. I am afraid that there are sufficient committee members who are opposed to the bill that we may not be able to get it out with a favorable recommendation.

House Bill No. 398 is the bill which would exempt architects and engineers from municipal license or occupation taxes. From the number of problems we have had in this area, I think it is apparent that this bill would be very beneficial. The bill was reported out by the House Committee "Do Pass" and is presently on the third reading calendar in the House. I think the bill will pass the House, but whether it passes the Senate or not depends largely upon the pace at which bills move during the second half of the session.

The corporate practice bill was not introduced, because the potential sponsors with whom we dis-

cussed the bill felt that there was too much controversy among architects themselves and that such controversy should be resolved before asking for relief in the General Assembly.

The bill which would have increased the educational requirements for licensing enjoyed a similar fate in that our potential sponsors were unwilling to introduce the bill in view of the fact that there is presently no state architectural school.

There is one bill in particular which I was asked to oppose, that being Senate Bill No. 335, requiring separate bids and contracts for subcontractors on public works projects involving an expenditure in excess of \$50,000.00. This bill was heard by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and was substantially amended at the time of hearing. I do not think that this bill will pass even with the amendments that were made.

It is my opinion that we should endeavor to make some long-range plans regarding legislation. Last session we enjoyed some moderate success with the legislation proposed in that we had at least two bills which passed the House and were favorably reported by Senate Committees, but did not progress sufficiently on the Senate calendar to be passed. We did not, however, follow through with these bills this session. I think we would be better assured of success in passing legislation if we could come up with a program which would be continuing in the sense that we would propose the same legislation for successive sessions, if necessary.

We have enjoyed acting as counsel for M.A.R.A. during the past year, and will look forward to serving the profession in any way possible during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,
HENDREN AND ANDRAE
By s/ John E. Burruss, Jr.

EDUCATION AND AWARDS

We are very pleased to announce that M.A.R.A. presented its 1965 student award to:

John Kreishman
Washington University
St. Louis

The student award consisted of a check in the amount of \$300 and a

properly inscribed certificate.

The committee strongly urges M.A.R.A. to continue this student award program. Further, the committee urges the members of M.A.R.A. to cooperate fully with the officers and directors of this association in effort to eventually have a state architectural school in Missouri.

Our state M.A.R.A. office maintains a supply of experience record forms to assist aspiring architects who intend to take the registration examination. These forms were designed by the state registration board and turned over to M.A.R.A. for distribution. We are pleased to offer this service to young architects.

We request suggestions from the membership that will help M.A.R.A.'s education and award program.

Respectfully submitted:
Education and Awards Committee
Curtis Ittner
Fred E. Dormeyer, Jr., Chairman

INTERPROFESSIONAL

Three meetings of the Missouri Interprofessional Council have been held during the past year. These meetings are with officers of statewide groups of engineers, land surveyors, and architects registered by the State Board of Registration for Architects and Professional Engineers.

It is from these meetings that legislation of mutual interest to all three professions received attention and approval. Two current bills now under discussion in the State General Assembly were approved by the M.I.P. They are: 1) Exemption of architects and engineers from payment of municipal occupation taxes, and 2) State of limitation for design and construction liability.

The latter bill was sponsored also by AGC of Missouri, Kansas City and St. Louis.

M.A.R.A. is represented on the Governor's Committee for the Handicapped. This official body is composed of representatives of numerous other state professional and business groups. A result of this committee is the proposed bill under consideration by the Legislature relating to design of public buildings.

M.A.R.A. officers and directors held one meeting with leaders of landscape architecture in Missouri.

M.A.R.A. is represented in a group of state organization and agency ad-

ministrators. These men meet from time to time in the state capital to discuss matters of mutual concern and interest.

At the invitation of M.A.C.E. our state association will have a booth at the Second Annual Convention of the Consulting Engineers' Council to be held next week in St. Louis. The committee will install an attractive display and we urge M.A.R.A. members to visit the booth as they attend the C.E.C. meeting.

Respectfully submitted:
INTERPROFESSIONAL
COMMITTEE

Dave Clark
Bryce Hastings
Patrick O'Meara
Hal Hawkins
Don Buller
Ted Hoener
Roy J. Pallardy, Chairman

MEMBERSHIP

As with any organization, the early indications of acceptance of its stand-

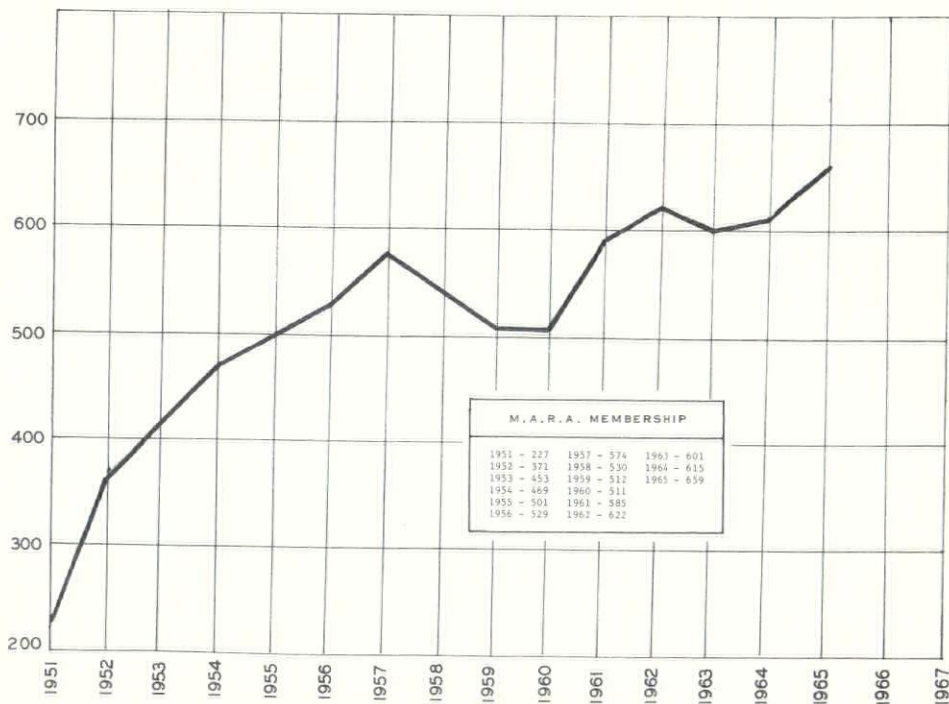
ards, practices and the general purposes for which it stands is evidenced by continued growth.

Since the organization year in 1951, the membership of MARA has grown from 227 to its current 659. (See attached graph). It is with a great deal of anticipation and with considered realism that in 1966 we will exceed a membership of 700.

We urge all those who are presently supporting MARA as members to encourage their friends, associates (and competitors) to join and support the basic policies of our organization such as, continued legislation, a state school of architecture, professional conduct and others.

Respectfully submitted:
Membership Committee

James T. Darrough
Linnell B. Elam
John C. Monroe, Jr.
Richard L. Nichols
William M. Conrad, Chairman



LONG RANGE PLANNING

I. State Architectural School. There seems to be almost unanimous agreement among M.A.R.A. members that Missouri should have a state architectural school. Areas of concern in this long range project include:

- 1) Location.
- 2) University of Missouri support.
- 3) Public support.
- 4) Legislative support.
- 5) A study of where Missouri students now are enrolled in architecture.

II. Graduation, a requirement for Registration. Currently, there is little unanimity of opinions with respect to this matter. Areas of concern in this long range thinking, include:

- 1) Status of other states' requirements in this matter.
- 2) Study of registered architects in Missouri who are graduates, and, non-graduates.
- 3) Procedure for obtaining measurable opinions in Missouri.

III. Liaison with Registration Board. Relationships between M.A.R.A. and the state registration board are excellent. As problems of mutual concern become more numerous and complex year after year, it is more and more important that both groups confer more frequently as time goes on. Areas for long range attention are:

- 1) Conferences between M.A.R.A. and the architect division of the registration board.
- 2) Refresher courses for students who intend to take registration exams.
- 3) Upgrading registration statutes.

IV. Administration of M.A.R.A. The state association has come a far way in six years under the administrative services of an executive director and the state office

staff. Business functions in M.A.R.A. are expeditiously handled such as billing and collecting dues, correspondence, having a state center for active programs such as cooperating with other state organizations and state officials, legislation, ethics and others. M.A.R.A. appears to be approaching the time when it will require full-time administration. Areas of concern include:

- 1) Financing.
- 2) Participation with another statewide group which may be facing a similar problem and may be interested in joint administration.
- 3) Demands on the time and energies of the present executive director, from M.S.P.E., are growing each year.

These four major long-range items are worthy of the consideration by all M.A.R.A. members. We urgently request suggestions and constructive criticisms, not only with respect to these four points of consideration, but with respect to any others deemed wise by the membership. Respectfully submitted:

The Long Range Planning Committee
Rex Becker
Harold Casey
Dave Clark
Robert Elkington
John Hewitt
John Monroe
John Sweeney
Luther Willis
Dave Pearce, Chairman

LEGISLATION

HB398 exempts architects and engineers from municipal occupation taxes. This bill has been recommended by a House committee, has been perfected and is on the House Calendar for final passage.

HB479 establishes statute of limitation for design and construction after a period of four years after substantial completion of the project. This bill has been tied up in

the House Judiciary Committee for several weeks.

SB222 relates to the design of buildings paid for by public funds. Certain design and construction requirements are specified. This bill is jointly sponsored by M.A.R.A. with other groups represented in the Governor's Committee for the Handicapped. This bill is on the Senate calendar for final passage.

M.A.R.A. and A.I.A. in Kansas City and St. Louis have been instrumental in helping write these three bills and has appeared at hearings on them.

The committee urgently recommends that M.A.R.A. begin now determining which bills it will sponsor in the 1967 General Assembly. We recommend that no more than three bills be sponsored in one session of the Legislature. Respectfully submitted:

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Dave Brey
Kenneth Brown
William Hecker
Walter Kromm
Roy Pallardy
Dave Pearce
Ed Waters
Max Sandford, Chairman

ARCHITECTS ORDERED REGISTERED BY THE STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

August 9, 1965

NAME	FILE NO.	MAILING ADDRESS
Burke, James Leonard, Jr.	A-1996-R	651 South Cooper, Memphis, Tenn.
Davis, Aubrey R.	A-1998	2516 West 19th St., Leawood, Kans. 66206
Galier, Victor	A-1680	5125 W. Rosedale, Ft. Worth 7, Texas
Gibson, Warren E.	A-1994	6341 Roswell, Kansas City, Kans. 66104
McLaughlin, William R.	A-2000	611 Solomon St., Chester, Ill. 62233
Marshall, Donald L.	A-2004-R	730 E. Arapahoe Rd., Littleton, Colorado
Mathews, Robert M.	A-1984	Riviera Hotel Suite 100B, 231 Ward Parkway, Kansas City, Mo. 64112
Meyer, Dale H.	A-1992	7801 Chadwick St., Prairie Village, Kans. 66208
Meyer, Donald R.	A-2009	2055 Maine St., Quincy, Ill. 62301
Morgan, Harry S.	A-2005-R	360 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611
Nicolaïs, Harold J.	A-2017-R	2405 W. 3rd St., Los Angeles, California
Sornik, Maurice D.	A-1999-R	124 Front St., Massapequa Park, New York
White, Lawrence D.	A-1997	P. O. Box 2353, Ft. Worth, Texas 76101
Wilbur, Paul Frank	A-1989	P. O. Box 67, Rogers, Arkansas

The Plan of Today Changing City

Edward J. Thias

St. Louis



The variability and complexity of the role of the city dweller are constantly changing due to technological developments and other twentieth century activities. The age of specialization is upon us, and the city dweller is extending his area of activity to a larger and larger sphere.

The increase in population, the increase of population mobility, and the increase in leisure time for most people are all contributing to the changes in the urban pattern.

It is predicted that there will be 56 million more Americans in twenty years. In one hundred years, the metropolitan St. Louis area may be six times as large as it is today. A hundred and fifty years ago, the population of London was 959,000; of Paris 553,000; New York City 60,000. In 1942, the count was London 8,200,000; Paris 4,900,000; New York City 7,455,000. In 1850 the population of metropolitan St. Louis was 80,000; in 1900 it was 575,000 and 1,295,000 in 1930.

The great upsurge of urban development can be related in part to the industrial revolution. There are other important factors associated with this growth, but the important thing is to observe its basic trend. Specific problems which cities face naturally vary, but the increase in population is a broad common pattern.

Our communities must be made

more livable, efficient and beautiful. By 1975, our total national population will increase to 225,000,000 people, 70% of whom will live in cities and suburbs. This vast population expansion requires properly designed cities or they will continue to generate slums and traffic congestion.

Automobile Age

Mobility of the people has a tremendous effect on the changing city. Our automobile population is increasing at such a rate that cars will have to be parked side by side and bumper to bumper on every square inch of the United States in another hundred years if the present rate of increase continues. The movement of cars is the major problem, but the parking and sheltering of cars is also occupying a greater and greater area. We must realize the space required to manufacture, transport, repair, clean, polish and sell the automobile.

A conspicuous example of the serious lack of coordination of industry and government in solving a tremendous problem is our automobile mass production. A fashionable automobile with 200 plus horsepower, capable of traveling 100 miles per hour is promoted and sold to the public that cannot afford to purchase it even with installment buying. The roadways and parking systems are unable to accommodate this automatic, three-tone fashion plate. The

speed, lack of control of the driver, and inadequate road systems make this mode of transportation more hazardous than fighting the Korean War, in terms of casualties.

The obstacles in creating an adequate transportation system are great, and the need for organization paramount; therefore, the coordination with the vehicle, roadway, and location of roadway in the community requires much consideration.

Our traffic problems cannot be solved by our present highway programs without proper community planning.

The basic problem is the tremendous job of integrating the movement of people and materials. Solution of the traffic movement should be by way of relationship of the parts to the whole. The design of streets and highways makes sense only when the land use both present and future is considered. The traffic planner who takes traffic counts and bases recommendation on this alone does not eliminate the problem.

The proper solution must be by way of analyzing the relationship of all factors — traffic, land use, and future growth. Henry S. Churchill,

noted city planner, emphasizes in his book "The City is the People".

"The traffic planner who takes traffic counts and then recommends a series of street widenings, lights, and intersection remodelings is like the doctor who takes bloodcounts and then recommends an old-fashioned bleeding as a remedy for arteriosclerosis. Solution must be by way of complete diagnosis."

Metropolitan St. Louis with its approximate 100 municipalities presents an interesting layout of the division of small cities within the metropolitan area by highways, and thereby a real challenge to the traffic engineer.

Arterial traffic can tie neighborhoods together, or it can divide neighborhoods. The neighborhood requires facilities for survival such as schools, playgrounds, community centers, stores, and shopping centers. Community pride and a sense of belonging are also important and necessary.

Leisure Time

Most people today have more leisure time for play, recreation and travel. These added activities for the masses create a demand for new fa-



Community Growth?

cilities and regulations. The recent increase in boating enthusiasm is one example of the increase of mobility, leisure time, and new problems arising as a result of this leisure time. The use of drive-in theatres, trailer camps, off-street parking, airports and heliports are new elements demanding attention and study in our plans for modern society.

Leisure time involves the activities associated with relaxing, playing, and having a good time. When people are not pursuing work or business they are experiencing leisure time. This time is available because of our high standards of living and high employment. Recreational facilities and space are required in the plan for this leisure time. Parks with playgrounds are one of the greatest assets of any city.

The Dwelling Unit

The visible city of road, trees, buildings, earth, and concrete is massive. It is forecast now that there will be 800 billion dollars worth of new building in the United States in the next 10 years.

The quonset hut as developed during World War II was a mass-produced type of structure that solved many problems of shelter, but was only acceptable because of the expediency of the times. It would seem that a high period of culture would accept the individual expression in architecture, and theoretically every house dwelling would vary as people of every family vary. Conformity to exactly the same type of dwelling by forced standardization would require a rationing of the individual's

freedom. Volume building usually results in ignoring the climate and site, as well as other relationships to nature.

The growing example of the lack of individual expression and lack of resistance to conformity is reflected in the development of the builders' sub-divisions without relation to schools, stores, etc. Thousands of dwellings are identifiable only by number, or the slight manipulation of the dwelling on the lot.

This sad spectacle of current home building is a direct result of the great demand for housing in a short period of time. It is no wonder we see growth never before paralleled in history. Basically this creates standardization by the following steps on the part of builders and developers: Clear, level, and ignore the land; simplify the units; repeat the same units as often as allowed, and use the cheapest construction methods and products available.

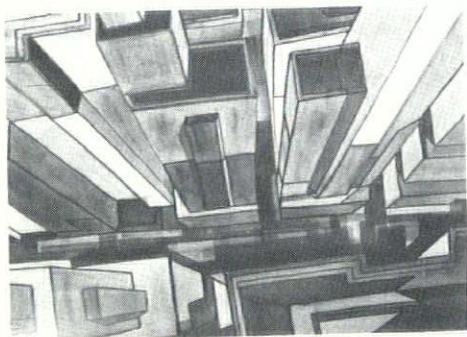
New residential areas that incorporate must be able to maintain themselves in a manner sufficient to supply necessary services. This must be done to develop and maintain a healthy environment for the neighborhood.

In this period of mobility, many people purchase their house much the same as buying an automobile. For the first time in history, many people can choose a style in architecture from any place in the world because of advancements in travel and communication. The growth of the colonial in America represents a homesickness for Europe, and the characteristics of that architecture are imitated.

Today, we are confronted with structures that are labeled "French Colonial" or "Ranch Modern" etc. The modern part to some means plumbing, electricity, a garage for an automobile, and the other facilities of twentieth century living. However, this is a type of imitation that does not solve basic problems of architecture because the structures do not reflect our present way of life.

Confusion

For a first-hand experience of our community growth, drive your automobile along the length of any arterial roadway around five o'clock in the afternoon. Observe as you drive along in the maze of traffic, that



Downtown Confusion!

there is no way of getting out of your lane or turning left or right because you are in the funnel of cars. Observe some of the mobile trailer courts that were never meant to be mobile. Observe the sub-division of land, row after row of dwellings in a monotonous arrangement. Observe the signs fighting to be the biggest and brightest. Obviously there is chaos in the confused state of forms and activity because of the lack of coordinated planning and the expedience of time.

One of the serious problems is the necessary mobility caused by the relationship of the dwellings to places of work, learning, shopping, and recreation. These distances traveled by some city dwellers are fantastic.

Providing and coordinating the utilities and services of the city is no small problem. The city is required to provide police, fire protection, schools, parks, garbage collection, and other services to the public. In a study published by the Urban Land Institute, the following was pointed out:

"Speculative sub-divisions, where in the developer is primarily interested in selling lots as cheaply as possible, eventually create conditions, the remedies for which are very expensive to the public authorities. Such sub-divisions in competition with sound, well-improved developments result in great damage to land values throughout the entire city. The cost of providing public service to badly located and poorly designed, premature sub-divisions will eventually cause excessive high taxes throughout the community and will add great complications to the orderly development of a well-balanced city."

The Master Plan and Zoning

Churchill's definition of the master plan is worth knowing because many have a misconception of what it is. He states "A master plan, is not a blue print. It is not an 'official map.' It is not a map at all. Although parts of it may be in the form of maps. It is an accumulation of interpreted data, financial, social, physical. It consists of fact, fiction, survival, and wishful thinking; of maps, notes, photographs, suggestions. A

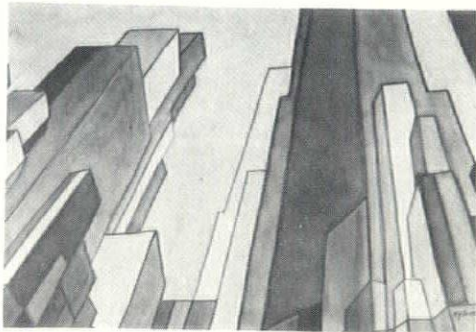
master plan therefore is not some thing static, but alive and ever-changing. It must be continually brought up to date, and continually kept before the public, for a master plan in which the public does not participate is not a master plan but a set of blueprints for an ivory tower." The master plan should have direction, balance, and be known to the people of the city.

Zoning is a listing of the rules of land use and a restraint from chaotic development. It is an instrument of public welfare. Zoning must be wisely used in controlling land use in areas along roads and highways as well as general areas.

Master plans and zoning are the instruments for a liveable and beautiful city. A city plan is the collective purpose of the people who live in it.

The Changing City

The design of the changing city cannot be static. It must be continuous. The design of the city includes such elements as decent neighborhoods, safe and adequate streets, schools, churches, commerce and industry. The city is a place in which to live, learn, worship, work, and play. The solution is found in studies related to all of these phases of development. It is apparent that we are experiencing changes in all phases of human activity. Organization of the physical elements of the city requires prodigious study of these flexible relationships.



Planned Development?

ARCHITECTURE IS A PROFESSION -

For the qualified, compliance with the necessary statutes may seem an unnecessary nuisance. This attitude is particularly unfortunate when unqualified persons and corporations, in the face of the cases discussed and existing statutes, contract with impunity to perform architectural services. The matter is obviously one that must concern the architect, and arouse him to action singly and in groups. Contractors must be educated to understand that when they agree to render architectural services they commit a crime; the public must be educated to know that to participate in such an agreement is equally reprehensible.

— from "It's The Law!" by Bernard Tomson



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STATUTE OF LIMITATION FOR DESIGN LIABILITY

(Testimony of George E. Kassabaum, President of the Saint Louis Chapter of the A.I.A. Regarding House Bill No. 479. Before a Legislative Hearing, 1965 General Assembly.)

Our desire for this legislation can easily be misinterpreted. In asking for your favorable action, Missouri's Architects are not seeking a way of avoiding their responsibility to design a safe building. This responsibility is established by our very fine registration law, and the public safety must always remain a primary concern of Missouri's Architects. We accept this responsibility.

However, we do seek a means of legally determining that we have fulfilled this responsibility. Buildings inherently must include elements that contain the possibility of accidents — stairs, elevator shafts, glass in windows and doors, edges of overhangs or roofs, the moving parts of machinery, high voltages of our electrical systems — and while safe use of the building for a number of years is the best defense, it is expensive and time consuming to have to go to Court to prove this after many years have elapsed. Therefore, it seems reasonable and fair to recognize, by law, a certain period that shall, in itself, be proof of having designed a safe building.

Less time than included in the present legislation would seem to have afforded ample opportunity for faulty design to be discovered. However, we realize that we are all seeking a reasonable period of time, and we, therefore, are asking your consideration of a four year period. Since most of the manufactured products we include in our buildings are guaranteed by their manufacturers for only one year, it would seem that four years is not an unreasonable request.

This protection is important if Missouri's Architects — especially the small or beginning firms are to be encouraged. Due to experiences similar to some I shall briefly describe, and due to the unlimited exposure for perhaps a lifetime, insurance premiums have risen to the point where they are a significant consideration in a young man's mind as he contemplates opening his own office. Too often he decides the rewards are not equal to the risks in-

volved, his decision is to join an established firm where someone else takes the risk, and opportunities for Missouri's citizens are decreased.

Some of the implications of recent cases are frightening. Not being a lawyer, I have not tried to prepare a lengthy list, and there are undoubtedly more that could be found, but within the past year, here are some of the cases that have involved St. Louis Architects.

- (1) The Architect was asked to design a general addition to an existing hospital. His specifications included a coat hook for the patient's robe on the back of the door to the room. After several years of use, the use of the wing was changed from general to special and a mentally depressed patient was admitted. One hour after admission, she used her belt to hang herself from the coat hook. The Architect is among those being sued on the basis of faulty design.
- (2) In designing a hospital, the Architect included grab bars by the subs. Six years after occupancy, a patient slipped, grabbed the bar, the bar came loose from the wall, the patient was injured, and the Architect is being sued for faulty design.
- (3) Several years after occupancy of a low-rent housing project, a girl was pushed, or fell, through a window. The Architect was required to defend his design since the fact that she did go through the window indicated that an unsafe condition had been created.
- (4) In a hospital, a maintenance man crawled inside a large vertical duct where there was no need for anyone ever to go. He stood upon a fire damper, which was installed as required by law. It eventually collapsed, he fell and was injured. The Architect was sued for not anticipating this event.

These examples point up two reasons why the Architect's liability should be limited to a reasonable period. He neither controls the use of his building nor its maintenance. A loose tread on a stair can cause a serious fall. After the fall, it is difficult to determine whether the in-

jured person was careless, or whether the building was poorly maintained, or whether it was not built properly or whether it was inadequately designed. Suit is usually brought against everyone concerned. With the case being an involved one, you know better than I, the difficulty in predicting the decision of the Jury.

What we ask is that the State Legislature establish a reasonable period of time as sufficient proof of adequacy of design. We are not asking for any protection that other States have not given their Architects, and we ask your favorable consideration of this legislation that is fair and reasonable to all parties concerned.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In spite of this and other excellent testimony by architects and engineers, this bill died in committee. M.A.R.A. expects to present a similar bill to the 1967 General Assembly.)

Sirs:

I have been extremely chagrined and embarrassed by the wording in our advertisement in the June issue of St. Louis Commerce. In trying to relate this ad to the golf theme, our advertising people went overboard and said something which was not meant. It certainly does not reflect the feeling of our firm towards the professional services of architects and engineers.

You will not see this kind of advertising from our firm in the future. We have no desire to throw stones at the people with whom we do business daily.

Sincerely yours,
Peter H. Bunce
St. Louis

LETTERS

Sirs:

Your letter of June 18, 1965, to President Johnson regarding natural beauty has come to us for reply. We appreciate your interest and efforts in helping keep America beautiful.

The Missouri Association of Registered Architects will be interested in knowing that the public response to the President's Message on Natural Beauty has been most gratifying.

At present, the Recreation Advisory Council is considering the possible establishment of a Citizens Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty. Your recommendation that Mr. Edward J. Thias be appointed as a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee was made at a propitious time and will be forwarded to the Staff of the Recreation Advisory Council for their consideration.

The utilization of techniques sensitive to the natural environment in site planning, architectural designs, and landscaping contributes greatly to the beautification of our Nation. Your continued support of the President's program will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
EDWARD C. CRAFTS, Director
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
U.S. Dept. of Interior
Washington, D.C.

Sirs:

Now that I have been formally confirmed by the Senate as Chairman of the Registration Board and received a rather formal looking document with a pretty gold stamp and green ribbon, I take this opportunity to acknowledge your good wishes.

As most of my well wishers appear to indicate, the job is a challenge. I fully intend to do the best kind of job within my power. In this respect I may need your help at some future time.

Thanking you again for your congratulations and wishing you well, I am,

Sincerely yours,
John D. Sweeney
St. Louis

M.A.R.A. POLICY ON "ARCHITECT" AGREES WITH ODELL'S

(EDITOR'S NOTE: We gratefully appreciate this article from F. W. Dodge Construction News)

WASHINGTON — State licensing boards — those that allow non-architects to represent themselves to the public as architects — were severely scored by Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., Charlotte, N.C., outgoing president of the American Institute of Architects.

The controversial expressions from Odell came as his opening remarks to the first AIA convention business session and were under the heading, "The Bright Future of the Profession."

"It is ridiculous for any state licensing boards to allow sales engineers, package dealers, or other entrepreneurs to hold themselves out to the public as architects," Odell told the 97th convention delegates. "Where the licensing laws permit this subterfuge, such firms engage in practice through the parasitical use of the captive architect who is a background employee or minority partner, and has no voice or influence upon policy or practice. The result is a lack of responsibility for ethical professional services to the public."

Nothing could be more damaging to the professions of architecture and engineering, Odell continued. He called upon the design professions to unite in putting an end to licensing laws which do "such disservice" to the public.

Protect Word Architect

This concern comes at a time when the architectural profession is doing all it can to enhance the image of the architect and to combat package dealers, engineering corporations, and those professing to be architects without proper accreditation.

"The profession should do everything possible to protect the use of the word 'architect' and restrict its application to those legally licensed to practice," the outgoing president said.

Legal responsibilities of the architect, he added, embrace esthetic, mechanical, electrical, structural, civil, acoustical, landscape, interior, urban and regional design, and any other design development under the archi-

tect's coordination. This is true whether associates involved be partners, employees, or outside consultants of the architects.

Architect Heads Team

Said Odell: "Notwithstanding the number of engineers, planners, bookkeepers, administrators, landscapers, or economists that an architectural firm may have on its staff, the architect is the generalist legally responsible for the activities of the specialists who contribute to architectural practice: consequently, the word 'architect' should be legally applicable only to the name or names of the individually licensed architect or architects, regardless of the various types, categories or numbers of stockholders or partners his firm may have.

Odell directed his criticism to those architects who add the words 'engineers' or 'planners' to the titles of their firms thereby in his view, tending to create the public impression that these activities are somewhat synonymous. Feared is the conveyed impression that the architect alone cannot execute certain phases of AIA's comprehensive services.

Odell expressed a hope that the Institute's new guidelines to licensing, recently published, will have a deterrent effect on those who consider adding to their title of architect "such redundant words as 'and engineers,' 'planners,' 'designers,' and maybe 'kitchen decorators,' and 'color selectors,' ad absurdum."

Blur Architects' Image

He then commented: "These added titles only serve to confuse the layman and blur the image of the architect. The word 'architect' is perfectly adequate to convey to the public the scope of his professional activities in the fullest meaning of comprehensive services."

Odell proposed that the AIA offer formal affiliations with other specialized architectural organizations. The Institute and its affiliated organizations must jointly espouse and enforce the Institute's Standards of Professional Practice, he said, adding that together, the affiliated organizations would offer opportunities for every architect to find outlets for his self-expression and his aspirations and be of service to his profession.

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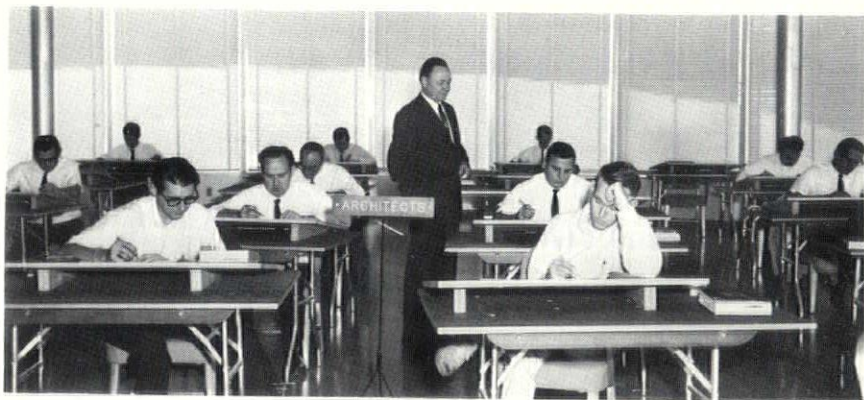


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Executive Secretary

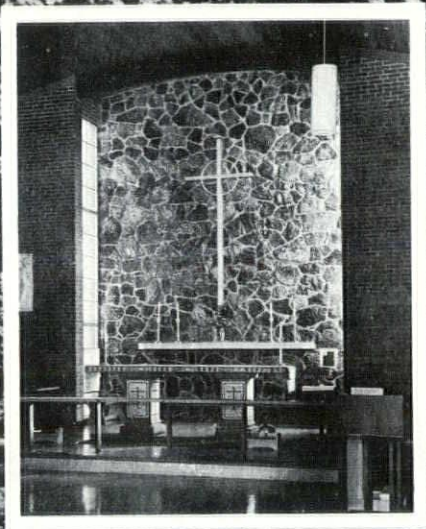
8301 Maryland, St. Louis, Mo. 63105

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Registration examinations for architects are given annually in September, at Jefferson City. About 100 applicants took the architect registration exam during the last week of September, 1965. This is one of the largest classes in history of registration examination in Missouri.

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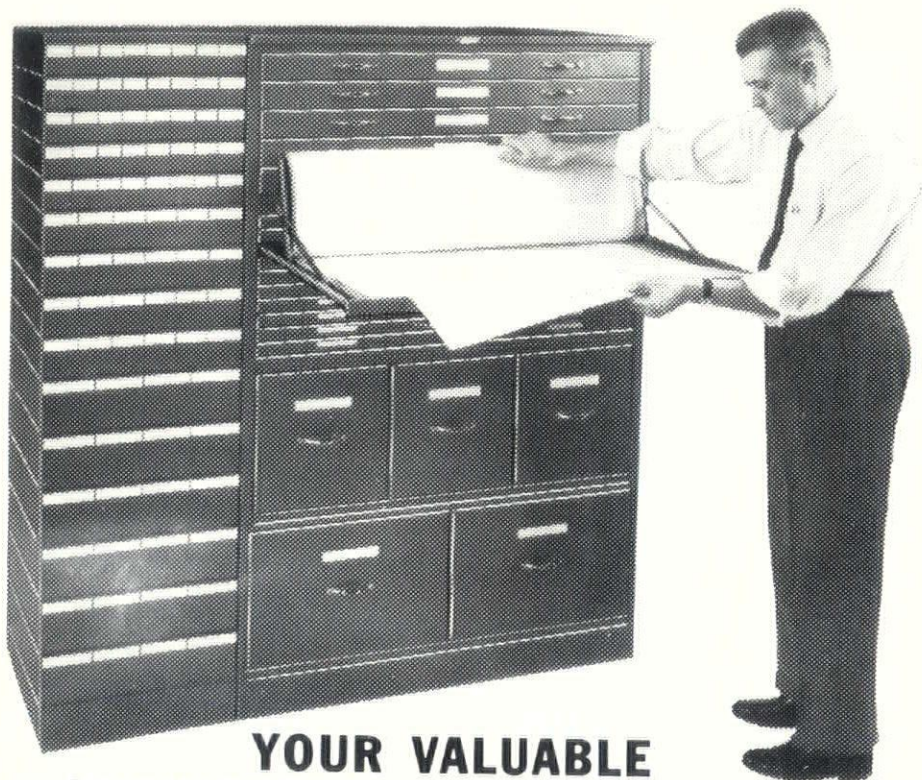
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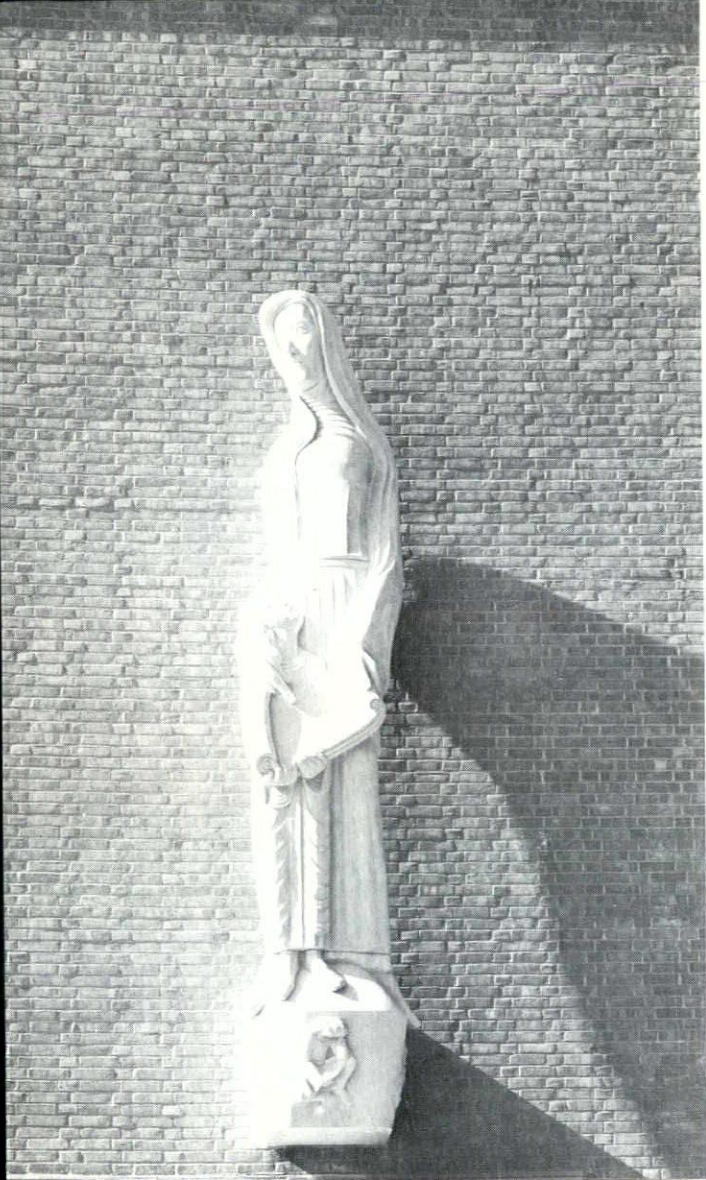


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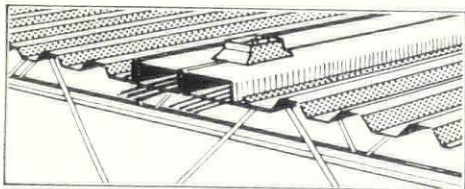
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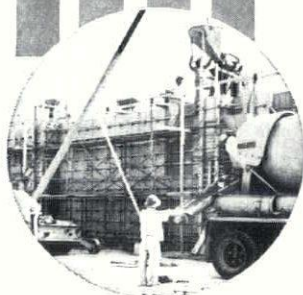
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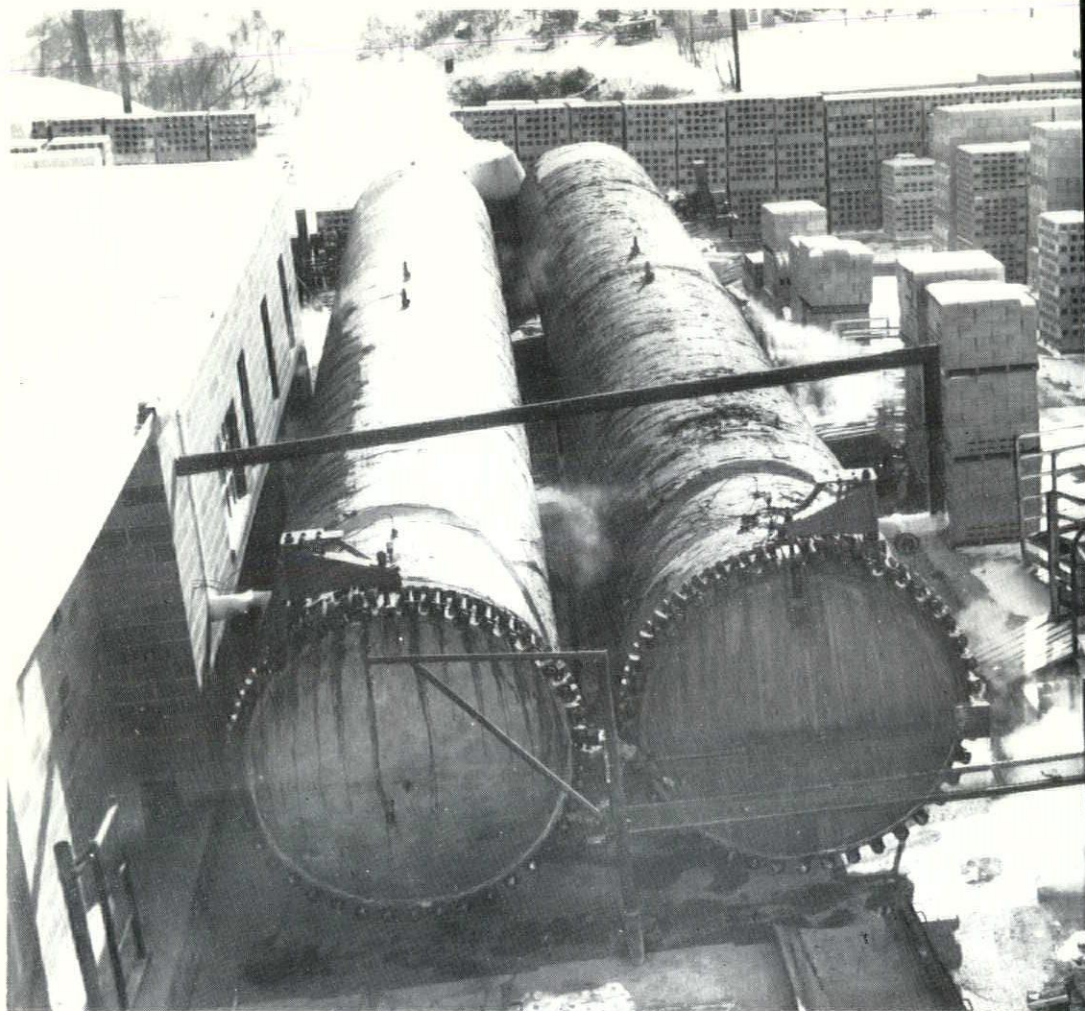


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